directo run again. We trust there is no mistake as to his election.

A Republican asks what proportion of the total popular vote was cast for Col. Framout in 1856. We snewer-just about one third. Fremost, 1,341.514; Buchanan, 1,838,232; Filmore, 874. 707; total, 4,054,453. N.w. no one doub a that Mr. Lipcoln will have the highest vote of any candidate, and we hope to see it reach Two Millions.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

#### From Washington.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tri WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1880. NAVAL.

Directions have been given at the Navy Departmeet for the immediate preparation of the Vandalia, at New-York, f r the East India squadron, the Saratoga, at Philadelphia, for the Coast of Arri e, and the Germantown, at Norfolk, for the Home squadren.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STORM KING.

Coptain Dorin, C mmanding United States ship San Jack to, reports that on the Sta of August last, while proceeding from Monrovia to Loando, he tell in with and captured a hermaphredi e brig, wi hout name, having on board a cargo of 619 Africans. Of these 160 were men, 130 women, 261 boys, and 68 girls. According to a statement of John Lockhart, a passenger on board, it appears that the vessel is the celebrated Storm King, which brought the two United States Deputy Marshals into so much difficulty last May at New York. She left that city under his command, and was subsequently sold to a Spanish captain. She left the African coast about the 6th of August. Captain Dorin cirected Lieut. A. K. Hughes to take charge of the prize and proceed to Monrovia, where he would transfer the Africans to the Rev. John Leys, Agent of the United States for recaptured A ricans by our cruisers. After landing the Africans, he was instructed to proceed to Norfolk and turn the prize vessel over to the United States authorities. Three negroes died before reaching Monrovia.

Lieut. Hughes reports that while landing the Africans at Monrovia, the ship Erie, commanded by Lieut. Dunnington, with upward of 880 Atricans on board, which were captured on the 8th of August by the United States steamer Mohican. Commander Gordon, entered the asrbor. THE DE GROOT CLAIM.

The on dit to-day is that the De Groot claim is likely to go under.

The States to-day has a three-commun letter from Bever'y Tucker, United States Consul at Liverpool, in favor o' Judge Douglas for the Pre idency. THE DETROIT POSTMASTER.

The subject of the emoval of Heary N. Walker, Postmaster at Detroit, has been before the Cabinet to day, and it is reported to-night in Brecking dge circles that A. W. Buel has been appointed in his place.

#### Gen. Walker shot.

Naw-Orleans, Friday, 8 pt 28, 1860. The Bri ich war steamer Gueister has been qua antixed. She has on board the remnants of Gon Wal-

Walker was shet on the 12th iest. Ten shots were fired at him smid the che re of the natives. He was afterward buried by foreigners, the natives refusing to take any part in the ceremony. Cal Ruster has been sentenced to four years imprisonment.

#### Fall of a Roof, SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, 8-pt. 28, 1860. The roof of the Republican Wigwam in the First Ward of this city feil at 11 o'clock this morning, so verely injuring several men. Two are not expected to

A boy fell through the batch way of Marciott's rag were home in Market atreet ve-terday

2 o'clock, and was instantly killed.

A boy named Finnetty was run ever at the Morris and Ersex Radrond depot last night, and died in an bour from the effects of his injury.

#### Congressional Nomination, &c.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.
The Breckinriage Congressional Convention for the
XVIII h District was hald at Authory Hall, at 2 AVIII h Discrict was held at Authory Hall, at 2 clock today. Morderal Myers of Schene tady was sommated for member of Congress, and E. F. Loveridge for Clasman of the District Committee.

Bostor Friday, Sep. 28, 1860.

The Republicans of the Vth District to-night meanimonsy nonmated Ansin Builingams for reflection to Congress.

R. A. Chapman of Springfield, was to-lay confirmed as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusells.

# New-Jersey Polities.

Newark, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.
The Douglas Vt. Dist is Corgression I C usention met at El zabethio-day. Ex Gov. Price prise d. d. There when a stirring struggle of the nomication in the Convext on, but it alsy Nohomian Percy of News & was nominated by a vote of 52 to 42. Mr. Perry is a fusion

The Breckinridge and Lane Convention meets on Menday, and will indorse the nemication of Mr. Perry.

Mr. Douglas in Indiana.

Mr. Douglas in Indiana.

Indianopolis, Frd y, Sept 28 1860.

The Douglas State mass meeting is iduaday was the largest assembly of the Denocracy hale cases 1856. The procession, compreed of wagors, footness bearing bainers. Acc., was ab mean hour passing a given point.

Mr. Douglas received the demonstration of the mass from an oten carriage drawn by four white horses.

The most imposing feature of the procession was the young lacies' car, in which stood a young lady attrod as the Godess of Liberty. The act action effected print ea at d apphases from everybory.

A desire to see Mr. Douglas was manifested by men of all parties. His speech was of the same term that has characterised all his speeches during the present campaign. He spoke ab at an hour and a quarter. He remay do not an about the same to their own candicate for an abover before offering such to nim. He alluded to Mr. Boekinridge in soversterms, charging him, and all those who at the tim, as abandering the principles of Democracy, and forsaking the same lack in the Cancionati pastform, upon which he and Breckturidge stood shoulder to shoulder in 1856.

The crowd is variously estimated at from thirty-five to a bundred thousand, including a large delegation

#### from Kentucky. Loss of the Schooner St. Mary's.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept 28 1860.

It is now positively certain that the schooler st.

Mary a foundered on the night of the Lady Elgin dis

mer. One of her small boats drifted assure on Sunday last, a short distance north of the city. One body, supposed to have been lost on the E gin, habeen identified as one of the schooner's crew. Tacre been identified as one of the schooner's crew. On board the were eleven persons, including the crew, on board the vessel. The vessel was valued at \$6,000.

### Serious Railroad Accident.

PITTSEURCH, Friday, Sept 28, 1860.
The train due this afternoon from the east on the Pennsylvania Rallroad, when about a mile east of Bewart's Station, near Greenaburg, met with an acci-Mewart's Station, near Greensburg, met with an accident. One pa senger car went over an embankment eighteen or twenty feet, the top of the car parting from the bottom. From twenty to thirty passengers were injured, two or three eers nely. The brakeman, Thos. Stevens, will probably dec.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Three passenger cars went over the embankment.
Twenty passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Mr. Seward in Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, Thereday, Sopt. 27, 1860 Gov. Seward addressed a crowd of 5,000 or 6 000 people at Lawres on yesterday. He expressed gra ification at the faifillment of a long oberis ed desire and dury he caled to the people of Kansas to visit them in

The re is no contest nor difference on the su jest along the line of Norte-Eastern States, for they are all for

Freedom; here on the line of the Sauthern Sates, for they are all for Slavery; but there is an eternal etrifo for the ceta lishment of Freedom or Slavery in all the rear of the United States, from the Missiassppi to the

seific. If Fie dom was to triumph, there was no citt where she c u d'expect to meet the enemy, ex putte pisce where she has met it here. If you had

be a false. Sheery would have swept through the Ter-ritory of New Mexico and the whole country to the Pacific. California was imperfectly secured to Free-

dom, sid with a complement. You opened a new cam-origo here and crowned it with a complete victory. Heresports the free taborers from every land on the each can cursue this onward path to the Konky Moun-

ics. You not only o carry a pivotal position, our is exterprise was attempted at a critical period. 1854 all guaranties of freedom were abandoned, and

I 1854 all guaranties of I rectors were accurate. Kaoras, that had for forty years been fee from the fortesteps of alayes, was pronounced as much of a Slave as South Carolina. At this crisis the people of Kanesa special on the stage, reviled, despised, and

Keness \*ppeared on the stage, revited, despised, and haved. They lifted the banner of liberty on high, and there is not the stage of the stage of the stage. In three years they not only secured freedom in

K-ness, but in all the Territores of the United States. No other one hungred thousand people nave contributed to much for freedom as Kansas. Before this peo-

used to much for freedom as Kansas. Before this peo-ple, then appearing for the first time, I bow myesif, as I have never done before to any other people, in pro-fund reverence; I salute you will be gratuade and affor-tion!" Alluding to the drouth, he says, there will be no famine in Kansas, because there is wealth and credit nough to carry her through. If these will not do be deliced as property for fixed in the face.

oredit nough to carry her through. If these will not do he advices an appeal to frierds in the East. Alluding to the "r epressible conflict," he says, the people of Kansas settled it there in favor of Freedom. In New-Mexico trey tried to settle it in favor of Slavery, and

find it impossible. He then reviews the heavy of Slavery extension at length, and says the Territories

ount to reserved for the free labor of over-populated E-refe. Mescori has lest this immigration; had she been wise, the copulation now in Kalassa would have settled within her borders. She must look to Kansas

for deliverance. She is made richer by millions by the ettlement of Kaba-a by freemen. He concludes as

follows: "Henceforth, if my confidence in the sta-tility of the Ameri an Union wavers, I sha'l come here to learn that the Union is stronger than human am-

bitton, because it is founded on the affections of the

American prople. If ever I chall waver in my devo-tion to liberty I shall come up here to renew it and re-the inspiration of the sympathy of 100 000 freemen saved from Slavery. Henceforth, these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of all mee,

n y sentiments alone, but the sentiments of all mee, who will come up to Kansas as they go up to Jeru-sel-m. This shall be the Sacred City."

The Governor and party leave for the East to-morrow

The California Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Thurday, Sept. 27, 1860. The Celifornia Overland Mail with five through pas

engers and San Francisco date to the 7th inst., arrived

here the morning at 1; o'clock

Amerg the presengers is Horace K at of the San
Francisco press, who is a route to Boston.

The Adantic and Pacific Telegraph line was to be

or the Adamse and Facility the 20th inst.

Senator Listham and family were to leave Sau Francisco on the 15th inst. for Washington by the overland route. An extra outfit, embracing everything essential

to their comfort and convenience during the journey, was p'a ed at their dis oral. They will proceed at

A train in charge of a man named Smith, from De-catur, Ill., was attacked by a party of Apache and Co-narche Indians at Doubtful Pass. Seven horses be-

matche Indune at Doubtful Pass. Seven horses belor ging to the train were killed, and others stolen.

The day following, the same party of Indians attacked mo ber train and drove off one hundred horses.

E gut mules belonging to the Overrand Mail Company were stolen by the Indians at Horsehad, near
the crossing of the Pecos River. They were subsquently recaptured by the station men, who sook them
from the camp of the Indians by stratagem.

Two companies of mounted troops are reported en

Two companies of mounted troops are reported en route from Salt Lake to Fort Brewster, on Membros

Nothing new had transpired in relation to the Ari-

The suspected incendiaries are leaving Northern

belonging to this class of men are now airing along it e roads morth of R d River. Their destination is said

be Kansas and Missouri. The overland mail was detained one day on the Col-

The Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales.
St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.
The Prince of Wales inaugurated the Western Academy of Ar's yesterday afterneon, and was serenaded by the entire Fire Department in the evening. That

ryal party left this morning by a special train for Cm most, highly pleased with the view on the Mississippi River and the visit to St. Louis.

The U. S. Court at Trenton.

Jaka'ow will not be tried at the present term even

this Jacka ow will not be tried at the present term even in a bil should be four dagainst him.

The Grand Jury will reassemble next Friday, and will probably report a bill on the Saturday following: fakulo will then be brought inte Court and charged with the indictment, and his trial set down for some

From Havana.

From Havana.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

The stea webip Baltimore has arrived from Havana, 2nd. She speks, 26th, lat. 32 45, lon. 77 33, schooner Jose S. Lee, bound to Philadelphia.

The purchase of Druid Hill Park by the city was fittally consummated to-day. It will be formally opened, with a grand military and civic parace, on

Wreck of the Schooner Caledonia.

Oswxoo, Friday, Sept. 23, 1869.

The Canadian schooner Caledonia with lumber from Toronto for this port went ashore in the gals this morning below the Fort, and will be a total wreck. The crew were saved. Other vessels are reported ashore

Fire in Danville, Pa. DANVILLE Pn. Friday, Sept. 28, 1860, The tannery of E. Hoult, and an adjoining frame nilding, were burnt to-day: lose, \$10,000.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR. -Officer Sanford of the

Fourteenth Ward last night arrested a boy 19 years of

age, named Wm. Grace, on charge of burglariously

entering on two occasions recently the dwelling house

of Frederick Shaffer, No. 75 Elm street, and stealing

therefron jewelry and other property valued at \$250

The young scapegrace was locked up for examination

S. me of the stolon property was found upon his person,

and he subsequently gave information which led to the

recovery of the balance. He is said to be an old of-

WALKER'S PROTEST,-When Walker was surrect

dered to Capt. Salmon, he made the following protest

Here'd to Capt. Saltinon, he make the following process.

I hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I say rendered to the captain of her Majorty's steamer foores, that officer expressly received my sword and piscol, as well as the series of Col. Rudler; and the surronder was expressly and in so arms of Col. Rudler; and the surronder was expressly and in so arms of world to him, as the representative of her Britancic Managy words to him, as the representative of her Britancic Managy words to him, as the representative of her Britancic Manage words to him, as the representative of her Britancic Manage words to him, as the representative of her Britancic Manage words to him.

On board the steamer learns, Sept. 5, 1850.

It is stated that the English occupation of the Bay

It is mated that the English occupation of the Bay Islands is to continue for six months longer, the gar-rison to be maintained at the expense of Hondarus. Much dissatisfaction is felt at the neglect of our Gov-corn ent to send a national vessel occasionally to tuose waters the last visit having been made by the Hornet, more than thing years and

fender, though your g in years.

more than thirty years ayo.

day in January next.

Samiday of next week.

orado Desert, near Sackett's Wells

sy stages and extect to occupy forty cays in reach-

thei oenh mes.

very prensace that the mort would refler no interfer nee en the part of the greather, the seefal public withheld itself from pessenday's trace on the Pashion Course. Can it be that the ore were has not get 'I desire to speak to you here where I have renewed the meneries of the cent at waged upon this soil. While I see around me broken implements with which reacted that point of cultiva ien where the abstract While I see around me broken implements with which that center that center that was waged by the aggrestors, under the pleas of Popu ar Soveregory, which is the people perfectly free to ro as they pleased, subject to the Constitution of the United States, which they were laft perfectly free to interpret so they pleased, which the an heri its at Washington had never been able to interpret to their own satisfaction or that of the American people; while Kansas is the youngest State and least favored with political power, yet she is the most inflexible and most constant. The two richest States are New York and Massachusette, and they are so merely because they are love of horre-flesh overroles the exciten ent of wagered money? Are there no higher consider Silone in eporting circles than stakes? Is there nothing atractive in the simple comparison of blo d with block, and bottom with bottom, and in the development of a poble race to fill our stables? We would fain attribu e to come other cause than the difference in the some at issue the striking dispurity between the ater dance of the first and of the second days; but the richest States are New 10 s and Mass-solusities, and they are so merely because they are the reest, wisest, and most liberty loving. The cause of sil the interest I have feltin you has been merely this: that you eccaps a rivotal position in the United S as a with regard to Fr ed m and Slavery. leavers effered no excuse, and the programme of spert was biteral, and no performer had met with an socident while training, and only the stakes were common lace.

THE PALL RACES.

DAY ON PARHION COURSE

There were on the field not more than two thousand persons, including the standing army of gambles with whom this has been a week of rare felicity. The to els were largely represented but Magans Publicus imeelt was not around. The smile of dear woman flickered feebly and at long intervals. We have authorty for stating that the appregate sales of cream-cakes and readute did not cover the expenses of transportstien. And also that a smaller sum than one million dellare charged hands. The delays in starting were innerone and offensive, and the last beat of the last race was run by the pule light of the fall moon, before a chattering company. When the Torf has risen to its rightful dignity we shall hope for better attention

to the comfort of its patrons. The first race, mile hears, for \$3,000, was run by Young Revenue, the son of old Revenue, by Young Patey, and owned by Mr. Whi lock; Avalanche, also a sen of the same illustrious sire by Suly Ward, and owned by Mr. Frank Morries, and Belle America, of don't ful pediarre, but owned by Mr. J. B. Monot. The animals were all in shining condition, and invited the confidence of betters. At the start they favored Avalanche. Belle America, whose jockey's cil rs were red, white, and blue, took the lead, and kept it clear stoutd, in spite of the hard pressing of Avalanche, making the heat in 1:581, and waiting s-v-ral seconds for Young Revenue to come in. One bundred dollars to linety were offered on the mare, The start for the sec 1d heat was trilliant, but Belle stumbled in the first few yards, and recovered berself with a great effort, the misfortune probably losing her the heat The here e kept close together until the last quarer, when Avalanche sped by his competitors and crossed the line, three lengths aheaf of B. A., in 1:564. The odes were now reverses, and Avalanche was the favorite. In the last beat Young Revenue fough; hard, ruining teck by neck with Avalanche over half the course. The bottom of the latter told, however in the long rup, and be won the race by half a length, in 1:594 You g Revenue came in second, and Belle An erica was nearly distanced.

For the rest race, mile heats for \$600 Mr. Mosot entered Aurora and Mr. C. S. Lloyd, Fl-e leg Moments, whose pecigree is traced direct to Bolingbroke, a famons English sacer. An ora was the favorite, ten to six The start was very even and spirited, and the horses ran with all their dander up. Aurora won the heat in 1 55 and the second heat too in precisely the ame lime, and Fleeting Moments thereupon fl-d.

There is so little in a name that fine sport was exsected from the horses to the last race-Torogeneck end Muddy Coon They ran three-nile heats for a aweepitakes of \$2 000. Both are neat mage, and both were in lively mood. Tarogeneck had the olds. Tue first heat was horly contested, but the favorite gray led in by a full leng h, the Coon faili g to get the inside track to the line. Time 5.511. The other heat was run in precisely the same ime, Throgeneck keep ing his brigth abead all the way. Although beaten, the Coon medie warm commendation. He did his work well, and is certainly a horse of quality. INCIDENTS.

A colored man accidentally shot himself with a pistel. Not doed.

Half the return train on the Flushing Railroad was ent loose by some amusing person. Three or four hundred left behind. Great fun in the front cars.

# THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE HORTICUL-

Of all the luxuries in which men of wealth indulge, we know of none more pardonable than the collection of usre and beautiful plants. The enhivation of this affords a constant temporary pleasure, exerci-es the bropiest ten porary effect open all the members of a family. The child of the wealthy citizen, accustomed from infancy to the cheerful and ennobling infla-noe of a green-house or come vatory, has a love of the Beautiful gradually devel ped—a love which goes far to-ward counterscting the malian influences of city life. The hours spent in boyish play in the warm aus peromed atmosphere of his father's plant palace, inconsi bly prepares the man for a happy tife in a subarran eridence, and the daugh er if linked to the fortunes of a poor man gains health and happiness from a pors mal upervision of the little cottage garden. What the The U. S. Court at Trenton.

The United States Court is still in session. The Jary in the case of Elliott vs. Van Vorst rendered a verdict for the defendant. The Court then took up the ejecturent case of Van Buren Ryerson vs. Neaconian Perry.

All the p-tit jurous were discharged except those intended in the above came. This se the the question that da kellow will to the ried at the present term aven. children of wealthy parents get thus freely is denied to ti ose of humbler station, and hence the great value of great displaye like this of the American Institute, where the glories of the floral and pomological kingdoms are made visible at cheap cost to the great public. Yesterday, as we strolled along the sieles lined with rose shrube and plants, lingered by the rables of out flowers. and pau so at the hily-basin to see the mossier Victoria or the pendant orchide, we noticed with satisfaction the delight of poor children and their hard-working pasents

at seeing the beautiful things around them. Now that the managers of the Institute have learned how great a Horticultural show may be made at the metropelis, we t ut they will be induced to make it a p-rmsi est thing among us, by erecting a sui able building and having those weekly exhibitions which have done so much toward the development of rural taste in Boston. In and about this city there are nurserymen enough to make our horticultural shows superior to any in the country, and there is a wealth of plants and cuits in the green-houses and gardens of private citisens, which, if once systematically drawn out, would crown the effort with success. To say nothing of the large property which the Institute has already accumulated, there are plenty of wealthy men of taste who wo ld be quite as reasy to contribute toward the sacomplishment of this grand object as they have been to send clothing to the antipodes. With such a man as Mr McElrath at the head of its affairs, it is tile for the Beard to talk of a failure of the plan if once underaken in the right spirit.

The visitor to the show at Palace Garden will not fail to be struck with the besuty and variety of colored-leaf plants. Especially noticeable are the specimers shown by Mr. Isaac Buchanau, the florist, and a this specialty of culture has sprung up almost entirely wishin five years, we presume our readers will be glato know semething of the nature and history of the

Next to having a pleasing succession of fragrant or high-colored flavors, it is the object of the gardener to fill his green-house with a mass of foliage of such variety of tict and shape as to make of themselves an attractive display. One of the fundamental principles of landscape gardening is to make a pleasing diversity in detail subordinate to the production of a grand whole; and in fact, if once this diversity in the sepaare parts were lost sight of, the result would be tame and uninteres ing. In forming his groups of tre-s, therefore, the gardener of taste places round-topped trees along with those of branching or pointed tops, and thus in his apparent incongruous arrangement he achieves a pleasing as well as striking group. The same rule holds good in the glass roofed garden as well as ou the broad estate; and nothing more tame or uninterest-

irg could be imagined than a green house is which rows of plants of equal Lygot and equal tint were malti, hed oil noneom. To the men whose wealth makes it possible for him to pro ure the rarest plants or tres of the tropies, the humble flowers which grow abandand mar home seem of small account, and it therefore happens that agents are sent at great cost, to Bon o or other strange countries to procure the rarities their patrous need. As new countries are opened by the extension of commerce, or otherwise, and their rare vegetable productions are brought to the feet of Dires a rew furer is created for certain plants, perhaps, whose only great art action is their sost of too p ristion, or bide us shape. Occasionally, however, a real treasury is opened and a real benefit conferred up n our parserymen, by the discovery of plants of decided character and use. This is especially the case with the Begoris, a plant of beautiful appearance lately found in the so itures of Bornean forests, and

Generally speaking, the most brilliact and fragrant tropical flowe s grow on large trees or ahrubs, and if we desire to cultivate them in this country we must not cally build very large green-houses, but also wait long for the reward of our labors. Hence the tast. for variegated le-f plants, of which the tropics fornish the ra cat specimens, has recently agrong up, for thi vivid colors may be enjoyed from their very beginning, and thee in the long ren confer as much pleasur se +ven the fragrant but treacherous magnetia Of th clents cal ivated for their graceful loaves, the forn an m mees are familiar types; of these which are remarkable for striking shape, the Spanish-layonet, the palm, no sactur, will be remembered; and of those which re-commend themselves for both color and shape, n no are more pota le instances than the begonia and calit.m. skhoogh the former is more famous for its times

imp sted into this country via England.

than outline. In the tropics are found plants of the most brilliant colors and hirds of the most gorgeous plumage. Wife the woods are not to vecal with song as the groves of a more vorthern lariende, there is a magnificence in the time of birds and flowers for the eye feast upon, which compensate, in some part at least, for the dead stillness which reigns in the sylvan solitudes. The high colors of tropical vegetation are, no coubt, greatly due to the constant and direct influence of sunlight, which provotes and sustains a chemical acti n or the sap, and the fo-mation of acin is followed at once by the production of a high color. Not even there wild regions are unvisited by the agents of Veitch and Low, the great London nurserymen, or by plose numerous messengers which the managers of their bots nical gardens keep scouring over the whole world in search of rarities. Occasionally, too, new and rare plan a are discovered by Americans -ither these attached to our exploring expeditions, or by indivioual traveling botanists, but the great part of the foral tressures are taken to England fi st, and find their way here af erward. The reason for this is that there is not only more thirst for novelties abroad, but more money to buy them, and while it am dy recays V- itch or Low to send agents to the other end of the would for rare plants, it would be the hight of forly for an Am rican i urreryman to do the same. The Duke of Devenshire can well afford to pay £20 for a little slip of a plant to put in the palatial green-houses at Conteworth, but there are few, we fancy, even in the august precincts of The Avenue, who would care to so and do likewise.

The taste for colored-leaf plants is of very recent grawth-mainly, we suppose, because there were so few meritori naches known to us prior to 1850; but if we nay judge from its wonderful dissemination within the part five years, it will not be long before the country will be full of it. Not longer ago than that, if we recollect aright, Mr. Lee of Hammersmith commenced excibiling variegated-leaf plants at the Chiswick Hornicultural Gardens. Dr. Lindley told him that the managers could give only a special premium for them at that time, but adequate provision would be made for them in the next year's list. The public was surprised at the rare beauty of the plants, and at once agents were distatched to scour the world for other and more curious ones of the same sort. Mr. Lac's plants were of the Anecchtochytus genus of orchids, which, it is true, were to be found in small another in Bri ish hower b fore, but not in the quantity or of the marit that his collection embraced. Of the variegated plants previously cultivated, the principal ones were the Acuba Japonica, the Spanish-bayones, or jucca, the variegated pineapple, and the old Agave Americana. T e taste which sprang from Lees exhibition was breatly strengthened by the appearance of Begonia Rex and Branthina, sent from Borneo by Mr. Hugh Low, jr., an officer of the Government, and by Wm. Labb, ore of Veiich's collectors, who found them growing as taste, unlike that of so many others, brings no remores, wild weeds at the foot of the more er trees of the forfound growing on the trunks of trees, a few feet from the ground, where a bunch of moss has collected, large enough to furnish a fragment of soil for the righ-tiuted

> When these were shown at Chiswick they created a eal excitement for nurserymen saw at once that they were bound to revoluti nize the mid-winter appearance of their green-hou es; and the natural result was that high prices were paid for even the smallest specimens. Fortupately the begonias are propagated with the greatest case, and thus, all hough a few plants only were received, the new voyages to Borneo were quite us necessary. The two plants above enumerated are widely different in color and appearance, and by the simple mixing of their pollen an indefinite number of new varieties have been and may be produced. The begonia is called after a Frenchman nam-d Begon, who, in 1638, was Intendent of Marine, but the old be genias which perpetuates his fame bear no comparison n beauty with their Bornean congeners. The leaf of all the varieties is strongly acie to the taste, some of em like sorrel; and it is a question how much bearing this may have upon the va.i d hoes of the l-af. To propagate them all that is necessary is to cut the mid-rib and several veins on the back of the leaf at their point of junction, and removing to lay the detached leaf on a bit of moss suitably moistened, when strange as it may seem, lit le roots will put forth from each cut, and each group make a plant of itself. The leaf of the Beyonia Rex is a deep green on the surface, with a band of silvery grayish green running all around it to the point where alone it touches the margin. Elsewhere there is a space of the dark green between the stripe and the edge, as also a roundish spot in the den-ter, or heart. The back of the leaf is of a light green olor, sometimes tipged with reddish brown. The Zanthina, however, has a dark purple back, and a lain-colored su face, slightly shot with silver, which glistens like metal in the sun. The mixture of these two species, taking the Zanthion for f male and R-x for male plants, gives generally a mixture of the face of she o e with the back of the other, and the variety of mottling of the surface is carried to the most illimita-

ble extent Among the variegated plants, one of the most curions in this exhibition is the Maranta from Brazil and other portions of Tropical America. The leaf is smoothedged, of a dark green color, ribbed from the center with stripes of light green, while the back of some varisties, for instance the Varscewizzi, feels to the touch like the pile of the finest Lyons velves. The Caladnum has a leaf shaped like an arrow head, which is poised on its side on the end of a long slender stem. The leaf is green mottled with blotches of white, witch seculiarity in one variety, the Arguritis, is so reputs ion of a hard worker, a straightforward, honout striking as to look like drops of chalky water spilled man, and stands well with his fellow members. upon the leaf. In another variety, the Baraquina, the broad leaves are painted in rose-color, of such even tint as to look I ke the fading glories of a Sammer umet. This latter variety was imported by Mr. I. Buct anan last year from the valley of the Amazon; and another little plant has just arrived, yesterday, from the same region, in company with plants of the Alorasia Metaliica, Sphoerostemma Marmorata, Coludium Belieymei, and C. Baraquina, each of the llins ri ne quarte te thus making its first American debut

The sports of nature's colorman are evideraced in the

at this show of the American Institute.

striped ferr, Purss Arguntes bere, which has just one fr m Bornes-an exception to the good habits of the graveful ferre, the illustriants Fancy not excepted. Since our last article was printed, several im sectant additions have been made to the exhibition. The highly performed flower of the Vict win Re. is, cam- by express from Philadelphia yesterday, and now floats on the ministure house good, a very vase of odor. The petals of the flower are a pure wasy white, the uner ones deeply stained with crimeent while the petals and stanens when we last saw it were hidden from view by a cap of the deep-dyed petals. The flower is not yet faily opened, but will probably be so this afternoon or evening, and one must watch it for a whole day to see the beautiful changes, which its tints undergo. The opportunity of seeing so rare and worderful a plant as this, will probably not occur in a

#### NINTH WARD RATIFICATION.

vantage of it when thus fortunately presented.

generation again, and none should neglect to take ad-

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward crowded Bleecker Buildings last evening to ratify the County nominations. At 8 o'clock the President of the Asse cistion, Augustus F. Dow, esq., called the meeting to erver, ardintroduced "Old Abe's Choir," sang a spir-

errer, and introduced "Old Abe's Choir," sang a spirited song, amid lond applicate, closing with Old Abe's Cheer, which is very striking and effective.

Siscially Tousey, esq., then reset the following resintlers, which was adopted manimously:

Itraveed, That the Regulilears of the Nicial Ward do most besit? Indoors the routless of the Nicial Ward do most besit? Indoors the routless of the recent Convections and that we will at the coming election support W. R. Sie wart for Supervisor John Keyer for Releater. John W. Edu not for Recorder, John S. & with for Supervisor John S. & which for City Junes. David R. Jaques for Surrogate John S. & with the supervisor su

The Prairie Songsters were then introduced and

ear g two or three songs which were loadly cheered.
Mr. Dow then introduced to the Night Warders the Bob. BUTLER G. NOBLE of Wisconsin. The echser were given for Mr. Noble and Wisconsin. Mr. Noble were given for Mr. Noble and Wisconsin. Mr. Noble said the Western States were the children of the Eastern States. This kind of quadrennial attrition was healtry. A popular government without this interchange of ideas would be an impossibility. Where there was histry of the press and speech there could be no Slavery. Give to the people of Italy these and they would preserve their freedom; without it, they could not. There was an incipience of a kind of demotion in this country. There were sections of country could not. There was an inappeace of a and of experience in this country. There were sections of country in this Republic where if a man were to read the Declaration of independence with proper emphasis, he would seen be ecommodated with a free pass on a sirgle track religand out of town. We did not be would seen be secommodated with a free pass on a single track railroad out of town. We did not realize here when we read our daily papers in the morning, that in many secuous of our country men could not receive papers except at the pleasure of some niserable Postmast r. Mr. Noble gave an exceedingly hum rous d scription of a Texan Postmaster consulting with the next Dogberry as to what portion of his mail he should allow to go out, according to the heavily for the press in any country which was sufficiently civilized to have any press at al. He answered the charge of amalg major by showing that wherever there were may y nulattoes, there were many Ethiopian Democrate. Mr Noble went on to contrast Free and slave Labor. The blood of the martyrs in the cause of Free Labor in Koness called for action. Genuius popular Labor. The blook of the martyrs in the cause of Free Labor in Kensas called for action. Genuiae popular server-goty was not so had, but the man who talked keedes in factor it thad dote more than any other to prevent it. Every prominent measure which passed Congress now was governed by its being of free and slave labor. We could not have free homesteads or internal improvements, or a tariff, because all these beneficent measures favored the free labor of white men. Our friends thought we should have an easy victory; they thought that our printiples

cames all these benchest measures layored the tree-labor of white men. Our friends thought we should have an easy victory; they thought that our principles were so manifestly right that they could not be unsue creeful. But the vote of the millions were to be gath-ered, the work to be accomplished was immanase. Mr. Noble referred to the history of the question of Slavery Noble referred to the history of the question of Slavery in the Territories. For three years pravious to 1854 the question was so quiet, it having been settled in 1850, that even W.m. H. Se ward, with all his proclimities for Freedom, did not open his lips about it. But one year before Mr. Douglas introduced his Kansas and Nebraska bills, Senator Atchico.—the man who and Nebraska bills, senator Atchison—in man was bad done more toward the extension of Slavery than any other, declared in the Senate that the Missouri Compromise could not be repealed. The revolution legan in 1854; the outrages then committed roased the people. The people would not be bribed, nor bullied, nor burlied, nor burlied, nor burlied, and purpose the committee of the people would not be bribed. Lor murdered into allowing Slavery in the Territories. In 1848, the Southern men said that the Saureme Court was Lot sound on the web footed fowl and so thay did not make a judicial question of it. Daring the last ten years the Court had been manipulated. Every man who was not favorable to Slavery was kept off the Sapreme Bench. The exignetes of Slavery were so areat that Oregin and Chifornia could not own a for reme Court Circuit, and that Northern circuits must be kept so large that one of the Northern circuits, Judge McLeao s, did more business than all he five Southern district represented by a majority of he Southern district represented by a majority of he Southern district represented by a majority of the Government, and this would be charged. The Supreme Court's decisions were respectable upon matters of law, but not of politics. He be heved that they would take consion to make a political decision in the Lemmon consion to make a political decision in the Lammon Slave case. The Democratic party had split, like a snake down South called the j intenake, which could be knowled a rart and joined together again as good as new. But the Dom cratic party could not get together, because the two portions could not agree which should the same that the same of the same be the tail. [Great laughter and cheers] He wanted to see the experiment of an himest man in the Presidential chair, just to see his with would seem. Mr. Noble conclaced with a spiriter exhibitant to the support of Abraham Lincoln. He showed his superiority to Dunglas in every respect. They of the No the West were print of him, and would secure his election so far as they were concerned. Mr. Noble alluded to the ghost which had often in that hall called out from below that stage. Swear! He siso would say Swear, not like our army in Flanders, but like Jefferson, eternal bosulity to every species of tyranny. He had you etimes thought that the little Hamlet of Illinsis would at some future time, in company with Hiratio would at some future time, is company with Horatio Forney, be strolling through the political grave-yard toesing over the skulls with their feet. "Whose skull is this?" saks Hamlet. "That, that is the skull of old Squater Sover-ignty." "I knew him well. Horatic; he was a fellow of it find e jest. Where be thorate; he was a reliew of 1 half e jest. Where we care jibes and merriment that were wont to set the Union in a war? Quite chopfallen, Heratio. He hath carried one on his back a bandred times. He hath carried one on his back a bandred times. He hath carried one on his back a bandred times. Mr. Patter Cook then save a song on the recent occurrences at the New-York Hotel, which was received with meat any save.

with great app ause:
Schomes L. Hull esq., then presented the following resolutions; they were adopted with much enthu-

Hesoired. That in the nomination of Augustus F. Dow for Con-Resourced. The tin the nomination of a secretary we have a ma-gress—in this (Sewesth) Congressional District—we have a ma-whose pure and upright life and acknowledged ability poculiar, in him for the melatecance of Republican principles at our Na-tional Legislature. In him we have a man of principles and re-tined each but also one whom no three's can introduce from buddy doing his duty and traily representing the liberty-lovise ntineests of his constitue is.

Resolved, That we can and will triumphantly elect Mr. Augustia F Down an ambier of the next Congress from this District
Old Abe's Choir then sang a lively song, which was

Mr Dow, in calling them back, said Old Abe's Choir was made up of their own Ninth Ward Boys.
The 'Prentice Boy Lamerer then spoke on the issues in the city, making some telling hits at the Democratic candidates, which were vas ly enjoyed.
The meeting adjourned at a late hour

-The Republican Congressional Convention for the XXXth District of New-York met at Warsaw. Wy mirg Co., on the 26 h inst., and renominated the Bon Augustus Frank for the next Congress with entire unanimity, adopting the following resolution:

Reselved. That the unanimous removing resolution:

Reselved. That the unanimous removing ion, by achievation of the Hoo. Augustus Fas k as a candidate for member of the ext Congress, by a full delegation from the three come is some party his district, affords concusive and gratifying evidence, a well of the tailfully performs on of the district of his position in the past as of the continues confidence of his consuturents for the Resolutions were also adopted indersing the State and National pool inees of the party. The Convention was entirely barmonious and in its action reflects the feelings of the entire District. Mr. Frank entered Congress a young man, inexperienced in public life. His first year's services have secured the confidence of an intelligent and appreciative constituency, and he will be remrned by an over whelming majority. He as been always in his seat some imes going on crutches; as put t is vote in the right place every time; has the

-A large Republican meeting was held in Babylon L. I., on Wednesday evening, when addresses were made by Jeseph Couch and C. J. Jack, e-qu, of Brooklyn. A Democra ic meeting was held in the same village at the same time. A Committee of Republicans was appointed to wait upon the De nocratic neeting, and propose that the people a se able at one pace, that the time be divided bet ween the Republican and Domocratic speakers. The proposition was dechined by the Democrats, they giving as a reason that their meeting was already organized.

have been held in din rout parts of the State were but ter attended by exhibitors and visitors than the one held at Elmira three years A20, and none produced bester result, for it a wakened an interest in the southers tier of courties never felt before, and its indianne exter ded into the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, and it is in consequence of tout influence that the present exhibition has been located at the same point, which is easy of access from Pennsylvania by the several railroads which connect with the Erie Road at Great Band, Elmirs, and Little Valley. The place is also very easy of access from all parts of this S ate by the Eric Road and its several branches, particularly as extra teal as bave been arranged especially with a view to accommodute a great crowd of people. We understand that such arrangements have been made by the public houses, as well as private ones, for the feeding and lodging of visitors, that all the causes of complaint which exi-ted at the time of the first fair held there will be removed. As to the grounds and buildings, we are secured by one who knows that the accommade riers are equal if not experior to those of any preceding year John Harrold of Queens County, the General Superintendent, who has had many years' experience, and knows what is wented and how to provide it, has been sorively engaged for a week, and will have every hing in emplete order before the epening day. We earnestly commend all who visit this Fatr to make it an occasion of benefit to them-elves. Look at eve ything extibited, with at least one eye intent upon eeking after useful knowledge. Compa e your own stock and the products of your farm with what you see + xhibited, and learn wherein it is better than yours, and then go about making improvements. Look at all the ferming tools and later-saving machines, and see wherein they are better than your own, and how much you may save by procuring such for your own use another year And above all don't fail to astend the discussions of the Farmers' Club, which will mest every evening during the Fair, and will elicit some inportant facts, always new to some of those who attend

THE STATE PAIR .- We believe the prospects of the State Pair of the New-York State Agricultural Society

pever were better than for the one that is to open on

Tuesday, October 2, at Elwira. None of those which

er meetings. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT GLEN COVE, L. B -There is a wide-awake farmers' clab at Glea Cova, L. I. On Thursday last it held its annual exhibition of products of the farm a d garden in Glen Hall, welca was well attended by the families of the exhibitors, and many others who were well satisfied, and world like to see honorable mer tion made of the affair in Two TRIBUNE, to encourage the people of other places to go and do likewise. Several of the gentlemen exhibned a long list of articles of excellent quality. The

following is a list of articles of excellent quality. The following is a list of the exhibitors:

James Dicks n; Willis J. Youngs; Daniel K. Youngs, three varieties of oxions, which produced 1,124 husbels it the measured art; Themes Youngs; Grozer R. Underhill mercer practices, 347 tushels to the acce. Miss Jam Titus, sample of breaks. Miss Ett's Titus, sample of loed cake. Phose Hitus, sample of breaks of roses dad his, fuchsia, verteenes, and other thousand artistics of roses dad his, fuchsia, verteenes, and other thousand Mrs. E. S. Hendrickson, a beautiful cluplay of not flowers and grapes; Joseph E. S. Hendrickson, a beautiful cluplay of not flowers and grapes; less Coles Edward F. Coles Mrs. George Searing, a fun sample of burser, camiflower, corrots, beets, nulous, peoch-blow and extra Jure potations Mediter an an-whosat sokiel pears, and fall applies; Jacce à lius Or D. W. Taypan; William H. H. Mrs. W. M. H. H. a splendid basket of dowers; Samed M. Titus, Elward M. W. H. H. a splendid basket of dowers; Samed M. Titus, Elward M. W. M. H. H. a splendid basket of dowers; Samed M. Titus, Elward M. W. Gorge D. Coles and fall exchange of the coles of the following is a list of the exhibitors:

THE STRIAN MASSACRE-REPORT OF THE BETROUT COMMITTEE -We have received an early copy of the report of the Anglo-American Relief Committee in Beyrout, dated Aug. 23. The Report says:

The basis of our organization is wholly unsectarian, and broad enough in we spirit and design to embrace classes of sufferers from this war. Curistians only mentioned in our circular, and that simply because they cheese of sufferers from this war. Curistians only are mentioned in our circular, and that simply be cause they are the only applicants for aid. Not a Draw, the mendan, or Jew has applied for assistance. Of the 7,000 who now receive daily aid from your charity, a very large majority are Marchites; the next most numerous class are Greek Catables; a considerable number are of the Greek Charch, while only about 100 are Protestants. We would earnestly guard our patrons against the impression that the necessity for these charitable contributions will soon cease by the restoration of peace, and the redstablishment of Concert ment in this country. On the contrary, the aumber of the destinate is daily multiplying on our hands, and the suffering is becoming more and more stringant. The 20,00 who escaped into the scall district of Karra wan have exhausted the resources of their brethrees. rawan have expanded the resources of their brettress there, and are now drifting back upon us by thousands, seeking shelter and crying for bread, while long darkvans from Damacos block up our streets with the despairing remnants of her Christian population. Many are sick; the children are dying of despairing remnants of her Christian population. Many are sick; the children are dying off with alarming rapidity in our hot climate; epidemic are spreading smong the half-fed half-closhed, half-sheltered multi-tudee; and unless better tood, clothing, and madical care are provided the victims of disease will ere long out number here of the award. To allavists this accumulating misery, we distribute bread daily to more than 7,000 poor; we have procured hours and tends as far as possible for sheller; we have voted to purchase and distribute, with the cooperation of a ladies' saxistary committee, 3,000 garment; we have command a hopital for the sick; at depends soup-kite each fly, though not exclosively, for their benefit, and for matter 8 who nurse, hoping to save some of the children matle s who nurse, hoping to save some of the children by giving to the mothers more nourishing food than mere dry bread.

The report urges the necessity of continuing contri butions for the relief of these people, and adde:

We glacily embrace this opportunity to notice the lab rs of others in the same work of otherity. Many ladies and gentlemen have distributed food and clotting from their honses, and not a few native Corrections, and even some Moslems, have received refugees, and, to the extent of their means, fod, sheltered, and clothed them. The Turkish Government has done the same to thomesaids, chiefly from Kasheiya, Hasbeiya, Deir ei Kamar, and Damascus. From Greece and other parts of fellowed liberal aid has been sent. Bread has been regularly and largely distributed by the French Consultage liberal aid has been sent. Bread has been regularly and largely distributed by the French Consultage glacing and by the Lazarist clergy, and the Sisters of Charity have, from the first displayed that activity, energy, and devotion to the claims of the suffering, for which they are to justly distinguished. But it must be a remembered that, of these sources of apply, some have already failed, others are fluctuating and nocertain, and all tegether, working up to their utmost capacity, still leave an immense surplus of destination and distress, over which we can only drop the tear of sincere but; butions for the relief of these people, and adds:

one valide sympathy.

Symmany view of the operations of the sub-cognitive at maker view of the operations of the sub-cognitive and maker of persons seeks ed daily from lith to list lady.

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DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.-Last night, while Patrick Jeniman of No. 62 Rosewelt street was beating his wife, Policeman Delancy came up to street him. Jeniman then turned upon the offcer and savagely resisted him. In the meles the officer was severely out in the back of the neck with a shovel. Ore of his arms was also badly injured. Jeniman was finally subdued and conveyed to the Station-

-There was a glorious Republican meeting at Lyone, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 26 h. Although only two days notice was given, and no particular eff ri was made to assemble a large audience, yet before the hour of speaking arrived, the capacions hall of the Wayne County Agricultural Society was filled to overflowing. Over one hundred Wile-Awakes formed in procession, and escorted the speakers, the Hon. M. J. Townsend, of Troy Judge Tracy, of California, and the Hop, T. M. Pomercy, of Auburn, through the principal streets to the hotel, where a thousand onthusinstic Republicans greated them with prolonged cheers. Mr. Townsend's speech, directed mainly to Douglas men, was an sameet and truthful argument and parfectly annihilated the Little Giant. Judge Tracy, taough laboring under a severe cold, made a capital speech. Mr. Pomercy speke but a few minutes, but with telling effect. Our

correspondent at Lyona put, old Wayne down for 2500 majority for Lincoln.